



  
James M. Carr  
United States Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
Southern District of Indiana  
46 E. Ohio St., Rm. 116  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

B18 (rev 09/2015)

In re:

**Aaron James Swartz,**

Case No. **15-05413-JMC-7**

SSN: xxx-xx-8473 EIN: NA

8814 Mario Creek Dr  
Indianapolis, IN 46234

**Jamey Lynn Swartz,**

SSN: xxx-xx-4067 EIN: NA

fka Janey Christ  
8814 Mario Creek Dr  
Indianapolis, IN 46234

Debtors.

**DISCHARGE OF DEBTORS IN A CHAPTER 7 CASE**

The Court, after reviewing this case, finds that the debtors are entitled to a discharge.

**IT IS ORDERED** that the debtors are granted a discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 727.

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**SEE THE BACK OF THIS ORDER FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**

## **EXPLANATION OF BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE IN A CHAPTER 7 CASE**

This court order grants a discharge to the person named as the debtor. It is not a dismissal of the case and it does not determine how much money, if any, the trustee will pay to creditors.

### **Collection of Discharged Debts Prohibited**

The discharge prohibits any attempt to collect from the debtor a debt that has been discharged. For example, a creditor is not permitted to contact a debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise, to file or continue a lawsuit, to attach wages or other property, or to take any other action to collect a discharged debt from the debtor. A creditor who violates this order can be required to pay damages and attorney's fees to the debtor.

However, a creditor may have the right to enforce a valid lien, such as a mortgage or security interest, against the debtor's property after the bankruptcy, if that lien was not avoided or eliminated in the bankruptcy case. Also, a debtor may voluntarily pay any debt that has been discharged.

### **Debts That are Discharged**

The chapter 7 discharge order eliminates a debtor's legal obligation to pay a debt that is discharged. Most, but not all, types of debts are discharged if the debt existed on the date the bankruptcy case was filed. (If this case was begun under a different chapter of the Bankruptcy Code and converted to chapter 7, the discharge applies to debts owed when the bankruptcy case was converted.)

### **Debts That are Not Discharged**

Some of the common types of debts which are **NOT** discharged in a chapter 7 bankruptcy case are:

- a. Debts for most taxes;
- b. Debts incurred to pay for nondischargeable taxes (in a case filed on or after October 17, 2005);
- c. Debts that are domestic support obligations;
- d. Debts for most student loans;
- e. Debts for most fines, penalties, forfeitures, or criminal restitution obligations;
- f. Debts for personal injuries or death caused by the debtor's operation of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated;
- g. Some debts which were not properly listed by the debtor;
- h. Debts that the bankruptcy court specifically has decided or will decide in this bankruptcy case are not discharged;
- i. Debts for which the debtor has given up the discharge protections by signing a reaffirmation agreement in compliance with the Bankruptcy Code requirements for reaffirmation of debts; and
- j. Debts owed to certain pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, other retirement plans, or to the Thrift Savings Plan for federal employees for certain types of loans from these plans (in a case filed on or after October 17, 2005).

**This information is only a general summary of the bankruptcy discharge. There are exceptions to these general rules. Because the law is complicated, you may want to consult an attorney to determine the exact effect of the discharge in this case.**